THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1830. NO. 101.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at Four dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or Three dollars at the end of the year.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.
Sept. 25.—tf.

DOCTOR HAYS, at No 66 Liberty street, above Fourth. April 27, 1830.

350 BBLS. SUP. FLOUR, "Pickan's Brand," for sale by
JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.
May 18, 1830.—tf.

PICKLED SALMON, in gallon kegs, and MACKEREL, in tubs, of superior quality, for family use, just received per steam boat Magnolia, and for sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd. No. 26 Wood street. July 10—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,
Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD ST'TS, has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
January 1, 1830.—tf

ROSS WILKINS, Attorney at Law.—Office No. 27 Fourth street, third door below Doctor Gazzam, and west of Market street.
April 30, 1830—tf.

DOCTOR SELLERS.

OFFICE removed to Fourth street, No. 64, betwixt Wood and Market streets, and nearly opposite the New Branch Bank.
April 5, 1830.—tf

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUNPOWDER.—150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 18—tf.

RICHARD FLINT

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES: *Fine Brass, Steel, and Iron Machinery; Door Plates; Percussion Cane Guns*, on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street. Pittsburgh, March 2—tf.

A. H. HOGE.
Hardware Merchant,

M'DONALD'S SQUARE,
No. 130 Liberty Street, fronting Market Street,

HAS received his spring supply of GOODS, embracing an extensive assortm't of Hardware, which he offers at a small advance, to country merchants and others.
Pittsburgh, March 19—tf.

150 BBLS. NEW YORK PLASTER for sale at the Hardware Store of A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty street, M'Donald's Square. Pittsburgh, May 11.—tf.

EXCHANGE.

Erie,	*per cent.*	1	Scioto,	*per cent.*	3 to 5
Chambersburgh,		1	Michigan,		3 to 5
Canton,	-	2	Canada,		4 to 5
Pottsville,	-	2	Urbana,		3 to 5
Wyoming,	-	2	Greensburgh,		45

American Gold, 1¼ per cent. premium.
Bank of Steubenville, 25 per cent. discount.
GEO. A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
June 29, 1830.

DRIED HIDES.

JUST received from New Orleans, and for sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
July 10—tf. *No. 26 Wood street.*

150 BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered Iron;
FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.
May 18, 1830—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR.
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh Sept. 22, 1823—tf

FOR SALE,

50 BARRELS N. O. MOLASSES;
30 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
80 hhds. Leaf Tobacco;
80 bbls. Prime Mackerel;
50 kitts Mackerel, *for family use;*
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil;
50 kegs Shot, assorted numbers;
70 bales Tennessee Cotton;
150 Dried Hides;
200 bushels Dried Peaches;
20 kegs Kentucky Manufact'd Tobacco;
40 boxes do. do.
25 tons Pig Lead.
Apply to RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Corner of Market and Water streets.
Pittsburgh, May 28—tf.

HENRY JONES & CO.

No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—
TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.
All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.
Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

WHOLESALE
CHINA, GLASS
AND
EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.
February 12, 1830.—tf

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Steel & Carlisle, is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to or having claims against the firm, will present them to Steele & Co. for settlement.

I. STEELE.
WM. M. CARLISLE.

☞In retiring from the late firm of Steele & Carlisle, I take the liberty of recommending my successors, Steele & Co to all my friends, and feel confident that all business entrusted to their care, will be punctually attended to.

WM. M. CARLISLE.
March 30—6mo.

STEELE & Co.

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,

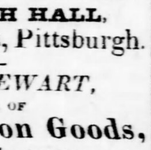
200 SALTED HIDES
500 bbls. Plaster Paris
50 bbls. No. 3 1829 Mackerel
300 bundles Deck, Spike, and Nail Rods
120 kegs Juniata ass'td Nails, (reduced prices)
50 tons Hammered Iron
500 boxes assorted Window Glass
Shovels, Spades, Hoes
Drawing Chains, &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, March 30—6mo.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.



100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.
Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,*
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS,
AND BONNET BOARDS.

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 95 Market street, have constantly for sale, a large assortment of Wrapping Paper, Band Box Boards, Bonnet Boards, and Binder's Boards, of eastern manufacture, which they offer very low.

N. B. The highest price given for RAGS.
August 10.—tf.

BROADCLOTHS, Blue, Mixed and Brown; SATINETS, Steel Mixed and Cadet Blue; FLANNELS, Red, Green, White, and Blue; BAIZES, Green; BLANKETS—Just received from the manufacturers, and for sale at No. 26 Wood street, by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
August 3, 1830.—tf.

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for summer use, in kegs of from 16 to 24 lbs. for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. June 1—tf.

M. B. MILTENBERGER,
Commission Merchant,

No. 12, corner of Market & Front str'ts,
April 20—tf. Pittsburgh.

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the S. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds*, amongst which are the *Cougar*, or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.*; 300 *Foreign and American Birds*, including the *Great Bird of Paradise*; the *Emu*, from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan; two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry, from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals*. The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.
May 7, 1830.—tf

FIGURED MANDARIN LAWN, (a beautiful article for summer dresses,) Brown Grass Cloth, for Bonnets, and a good assortment of Fancy Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, just received and for sale by S. P. CHURCH & Co. No. 45 Market, between Third and Fourth streets.

☞S. P. C. & Co. have also received, from the eastern cities, a fresh supply of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

which will be offered at a small advance for cash, wholesale or retail. May 28—tf.

ETNA ROLLING MILL.

THE ROLLING MILL of the subscribers, near Pittsburgh, is now in complete operation. They have on hand, at all times, a general assortment of the best *JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS*, which will be sold at as low prices, and upon as accommodating terms, as they can be procured elsewhere in this market. Their customers, and merchants generally, are solicited to leave their orders with Mr. SAMUEL KELLER, No. 74 Front street, who is appointed to sell their Iron, and will attend to the business.

H. S. SPANG & SON.
Pittsburgh, June 1, 1830—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.
September 18, 1829.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

FOR SALE.

THE OLD PHŒNIX COTTON FACTORY, situated in the North Liberty of the city of Pittsburgh. The building is of brick, and capable of working 4,000 Spindles, with 50 Power Looms. The Steam Engine, Shafts, &c. are in good order. It is well calculated for either a Cotton, Woollen, or Linen Factory.

☞The Factory Building and Warehouse will be sold apart, or with the Building Lots attached, as may best suit the purchaser. Price and terms of payment can be made known by applying to
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, February 9—tf.

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. *or*
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.
Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

JUST RECEIVED, per Steam Boat New Jersey, (on consignment,)
10 hhds. N. O. SUGAR, fair quality;
10 bbls. TANNERS' OIL;
13 bbls. DRIED PEACHES;
50 bags COFFEE;
For Sale, on accommodating terms, by
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh,
June 4, 1830—tf.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Webb Closey & James Brady having been dissolved, the subscriber announces to his friends and the public generally, that the business will hereafter be carried on by him, at No. 134 Liberty street, where arrangements are making to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of every description, which will be sold as low as they can be purchased to the eastward. He hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage which has been hitherto so liberally bestowed on him.

WEBB CLOSEY.
May 21, 1830.—tf

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN
June 23, 1829.—tf.

PITTSBURGH
Monitorial High School,

SMITHFIELD STREET.

THE Ensuing Quarter will commence on the 12th of the present month, (July, 1830,) when the various branches of Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Book-Keeping, and Composition, will be taught by the subscriber, on the following terms:

Junior Class, at Four dollars per quarter.
Senior Class, at Five dollars per quarter.
THOS. MAYLIN.

☞References are kindly permitted to be made to the following gentlemen, who, amongst others, have honored him with their confidence in placing their children under his care:—Messrs. George Anshutz, Thomas Dickson, Martin Rahm, M. M. Murray, Webb Closey, J. Harmon, S. Cuthbert; or Benjamin Bakewell, John Snyder, Richard Bowen, John Towne.
Pittsburgh, July 16—tf

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday*, and *Sunday*, at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham*, at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.
October 30—tf.

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoe Linings,	(Roans and Yellows.)	
Coachmakers' do.	(variety of colors.)	
Hat Linings,	do.	do.
Bookbinders,	do.	do.
Trunkmakers,	do.	do.
Saddlers,	do.	do.

Striped Bindings.

☞The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL,
Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

BRICK FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, Three Kilns, containing about 300,000 first rate Brick, which I will dispose of on liberal terms.

ALSO, TO LET,

The house and lot formerly occupied by me, about half a mile east of Birmingham: the lot is well stocked with fruit trees. Inquire of
O. ORMSBY GREGG.
No. 28 Water street,
Or of the subscriber near the Monongahela Bridge, O. ORMSBY.
June 11, 1830.—tf

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.
March 24, 1829—tf.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond.
April 9, 1830.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.
December 21, 1827—tf.

☞ *Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co
JOHN SHERIFF,
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf.

COTTON MACHINERY.

10 DOUBLE 24 INCH CARDS; Four THROSTLES, dead spindle; Four MULES, of the most approved patterns—all new and complete—for sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
February 9, 1830—tf

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of MACHINE CARDS, from the manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also, a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for cotton cards will be punctually attended to. WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.
Feb. 17, 1829.—wtf. No. 51 Wood Street.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Refer to M'Kee, Clarke & Co. } Pittsburgh.
Jas. Adams, Jr. & Co. }
Hamilton Stewart, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
May 14, 1830.—tf.

P. M'KENNA,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
No. 41 WOOD STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs his fellow citizens, that he will continue the business of an Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, at the old stand of *M'Kenna & Hanson*, at which place he will be happy to receive and execute all orders in his line of business; and to which he will, at all times, pay prompt and regular attention.

P. M'KENNA,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.
August 31—3

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Whereas Jacob Hanson, of the late firm of *M'Kenna & Hanson*, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, of the city of Pittsburgh, has this day executed an assignment to the subscribers, in trust for themselves and the other creditors of the said *Jacob Hanson*, and the late firm of *M'Kenna & Hanson*, this is to give public notice to the said creditors that the said assignment is left at the Exchange Office of *Nathaniel Holmes*, No. 33 Market street, Pittsburgh, for their inspection and signature; and all persons indebted to the late firm of *M'Kenna & Hanson*, or to *Jacob Hanson*, individually, are hereby notified to pay the same to the subscribers, or either of them, and to no other person or persons whatsoever, without delay.

GEORGE BOGGS,
NATHL. HOLMES,
ALEXR. M'CANDLESS,
Assignees.
Pittsburgh, August 30, 1830.—3t.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing between Patrick M'Kenna and Jacob Hanson, of the city of Pittsburgh, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, trading under the firm of *M'Kenna & Hanson*, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the said firm, are desired to present their accounts, properly authenticated, to either of the subscribers, and all persons indebted to the firm are requested to make payment, without delay, to either George Boggs, Nathaniel Holmes, or Alexander M'Candless, Assignees of *Jacob Hanson*, who are duly authorized to collect and receive the same.

P. M'KENNA,
J. HANSON.
Pittsburgh, Aug. 30.—3t.

EDUCATION.

SAMUEL P. REYNOLDS,

AUTHOR of a Treatise on Arithmetic, Mensuration, &c., respectfully announces that he will, on the 1st of September, open an Academy for the instruction of a limited number of pupils, in Robinson's Row of brick buildings, contiguous to the Canal Bridge, Federal street, Allegheny-Town.

The most useful branches of learning will be speedily and effectually taught; namely Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Book-Keeping, Epistolary Composition, Elocution, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, &c. &c.

Terms of Tuition, for the Junior Class, only $2 50 per quarter; for the others, $4.

☞S. P. R. intends to commence an *Evening School*, on the first of October. Aug. 27,

WANTED, a few thousand dollars of the Westmoreland Bank, at Greensburgh, at 40 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
Pittsburgh, Aug. 24, 1830.

DR. E. MERRITT, being on a visit to the eastern cities, will be absent for four or five weeks. His office will be open in the mean time, and the business of his profession attended to.
August 31, 1830.

REMOVAL.—The subscribers, having Removed from their Old Stand, No. 158, to their New (Marble Front) Store, No. 152 Market street, Philadelphia, three doors below, inform their friends and customers, and merchants from the west in general, that they will at all times keep an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable and accommodating terms.

J. N. & L. DICKSON.
Philadelphia, August 5. (A.13—6w.)

GREER'S OFFICE AGAIN.

SEVERAL handsome prizes, and combination 2, 37, 58, A Prize of $1000, in a whole ticket, was sold at *this office*, to a gentleman of Beaver county, and the cash paid this morning.

The following are the Drawn Numbers, in the last Union Canal Lottery, class 15.

37, 6, 53, 21, 23, 32, 2, 33, 58,

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 16, for 1830, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1830. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers.—Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
50		1,000	50,000
20		600	12,000
1		630	630
12		500	6,000
51		300	15,300
51		200	10,200
51		100	5,100
204		50	10,200
1479		20	29,580
11475		10	114,750
13395 prizes—34220 tickets			$276,760
20825 blanks			

Tickets	$10 00	Quarters	$2 50
Halves	5 00	Eighths	1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

DAVID GREER,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 5, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.
August 31, 1830.

AUCTION GOODS.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH,

46 WOOD STREET,

Are now receiving a very extensive and choice assortment of

European, India, and American
DRY GOODS,

EMBRACING every variety suited to the *Western Trade;* and having been selected with particular care, at the *New York and Philadelphia Auctions*, are offered at wholesale, for cash or approved paper, at a small advance.

Country merchants can always depend on being supplied with the latest style of Importations; and in consequence of one of our firm being now in *Europe*, we are enabled to *import* our *Foreign Goods* at much cheaper rates than usual, and most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.
September 3, 1830.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

THE New and Light-Draught Steam Boat, TRENTON, Jesse Hart, master, now at Trinity, will leave there for New Orleans on the 10th of October next.

The Trenton has a spacious and elegant upper cabin, and passengers may depend on having choice accommodations. For freight or passage, apply to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. Pittsburgh,
FORSYTH & DOBBIN, Wheeling,
C. W. GAZZAM, Cincinnati,
MILLER & CLARKE, Louisville.

☞The United States Gazette, will insert the above three times, and send the bill to this office.
September 3, 1830—3t.*

ALMANACS FOR 1831

THE WESTERN FARMER'S, (Common and Magazine,) THE GERMAN, and GERMAN ENGLISH, ALMANACS for 1831; being the only calculation by the Rev. John Taylor; Just published, and for sale, by the gross, dozen, or single, by HENRY HOLDSHIP & SON.

☞Five and a half cents per pound will be given for clean *COTTON and LINEN RAGS.*
September 3.—3m. H. H. & S.

BOARDING.—A few genteel young men can be accommodated with BOARDING, at No. 19 in the Diamond. Sept. 3.

10 DOLLARS REWARD.—☞Lost, between Pittsburgh and my residence, a short time since, A POCKET BOOK, containing 35 or 40 dollars, in Bank Notes, principally of the Bank of Pittsburgh. Also, one Promissory Note, signed Adam Coon, and payable to me, for $125, and several other papers.—The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the pocket book, with its contents, at the Sheriff's Office, in this city, or at my residence in Versailles township.

THOMAS SAMPSON.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1830.—3t.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, on the first of August last, an apprentice to the saddling business, named JAMES M'GUIRE, about twenty years of age; about 5 feet 7 inches high; stout made; black hair; took with him one blue coat, new, one new black roram hat, and sundry other clothing not recollected. The above reward will be given for his delivery to me, in Pittsburgh.

JOHN LITTLE.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1830.—3t*.

TO LET,

IN Wood street, No. 132, A STORE ROOM, thirty-five feet deep by fourteen in width, with a cellar of the same dimensions, and a room on the second and third stories each, of thirty-three feet by thirteen. Possession will be given on the first of April. Inquire of JAMES R. SPEER.
Jan. 19—wtf. No. 130 Wood street.

Poetry.

From the Truth Teller.

LINES

Written in a Church-Yard in the winter of 1829.

Be thy footfall light as dew,
Generations sleep below;
Through the lone and shivering yew
Lust! how sad the breezes blow.
Coldly from her starry keep
Watches the ascendant moon,
O'er the couches where they sleep;
Ah! too many and too soon.
Like fruitage blossoms, in the play
Of sudden blasts they fell way.

They, our buried friends, were then
Full of promise,—full of power:
They were honored among men,
They were lov'd in beauty's bower.
They had coffers full of gold,
They had couch of silk and down,
Now they mingle with *their* mould
Never honored with renown.
Thus it is with mortals *here*,
Equal boast and equal bier.

Stranger! see in snowy shroud
How the headstones, tall and white,
Like a stirless spectre crowd,
Coldly gaze upon the night,
In the moonlight, on the trees,
Sleeps the snow-wreath pure and white,
Never broken by the breeze.
Never melted by the light—
And the leafless branches seem,
Turned to silver in the beam.

Here, even in this voiceless ground,
There are voices loudly spoken;
Here's the Judgment-trumpet's sound,
Though the silence is unbroken.
Here the living learn to live,
Their preceptors are the dead,
Love of life the grave can give
Though its tenant's life hath fled.
Well, oh! grave, the wise can flee,
And wisdom's lesson learn of thee.

Tatter'd peasant—ermin'd peer—
Beauty's pride and conqueror's plume;
All are coldly equal here,
Last republic of the tomb.
Once thy mystic waters past,
No release and no return;
The immortal die is cast,
Beacon lights no longer burn.
Spare me till I learn from thee
To navigate thy mystic sea. ALPHA.

Foreign News.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Aug. 28

In a second edition of this paper, last evening, we announced the receipt of our papers by the packet ship Caledonia, including London of the 18th ultimo, and Liverpool of the 19th. These papers contain official advices of the surrender of the Algerine capital of the Barbary Powers, to the victorious arms of the French, on the 5th of July, after a spirited resistance and much severe fighting.

It will be seen that there has been an improvement in the Cotton, as well as the English Corn Market.

A wide space in this paper is devoted to an abridged account of the solemn pageant of the Funeral of George IV. The details in the London papers would fill at least a dozen of our columns.

The King and Queen have taken up their residence at St. James' Palace, where they propose to continue for some time. The King held a court on the 16th, which was attended by all the Cabinet ministers, and the great officers of State. His Majesty received several addresses of congratulation on his accession to the throne; among which was that of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London. His Lordship proceeded to the palace in state, and was most graciously received by the King.

Preparations for the election of members of the New Parliament, were already making in many directions. There had been some talk of taking up Mr. Brougham for Liverpool, in the place of General Gascoyne; but the idea has been relinquished.

Remarkable as are the annals of famine and distress in this unhappy country, never it is said, did these sad visitations of Providence appear in more appalling forms than at present. Committees of investigation and charity are engaged, and they find many families who have not had three meals a week for a long time.

Among the passengers in the Caledonia is the younger Kean, who, it is understood, has an engagement at the Park Theatre. Kean the elder, was to take a farewell benefit on Monday night, the 19th, previous to his departure for this country. He was to play five distinct acts of his favorite characters.

THE WEST INDIA QUESTION.—In the House of Commons on the 7th of July, Mr. Robinson inquired whether the negotiations with the United States with respect to the Canadas had been brought to a conclusion?

Sir R. Peel said that negotiations were pending between his Majesty's Government and the United States on the subject, and that they had not as yet been brought to a final conclusion.

On the 13th July, the Forgery bill that had passed the House of Commons, abolishing the punishment of death, came before the House of Lords, where a provision reinstating the punishment was inserted, and thus amended, it passed. As the great object of the measure is lost, it is probable the bill will be abandoned.

STATE OF IRELAND.—In the House of Commons, July 12, the present distressed state of Ireland having been brought under consideration by Mr. H. Grattan, Lord Killeen wished to know from the right honorable baronet, (Sir. R. Peel,) whether his Majesty's Government intended to adopt any measures, by the advance of a loan, or otherwise, towards relieving the present distress. Sir Robert Peel begged to state, in answer to the noble Lord, that it was not the intention of the Government to make any peculiar advance towards relieving the present distress in Ireland.—(Hear!)—That determination necessarily arose from a conviction, that no vote of money would tend to remove the existing state of distress. (Hear!).—Such a measure would form a very bad precedent: it would lead to the suspension of all individual and local exertions, and create a belief that there were inexhaustible funds for their relief. He assured his right honorable friend, (Mr. W. Horton,) that the Government was not remiss with respect to emigration: for at this moment a gentleman was traveling in North America, for the acquisition of knowledge with respect to the manner in which new settlements were formed there; and when his report was made, it was by no means improbable, that some plan similar to that of his right honorable friend might be devised. The subject was well worth inquiry; but it would be far from of service to this country to send out emigrants without previous arrangement. If, however, that were done, he agreed with his right honorable friend, that relief would be more effectually given to Ireland by emigration than by the cultivation of waste land.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex appears to be in favor with his brother, the new King—a condition in which he has not been placed in either his father's, or his elder brother's reign.

A great quantity of new sovereigns has been issued from the bank, for the payment of the dividends. This exhibits no apprehension on the part of the Directors of a decline in the exchanges, all of which are higher. Gold in fact bears no premium sufficient to warrant the traffic in it, either at Hamburg, in Holland, or any other part of the Continent.

The Beer Bill has at length passed both houses of Parliament, but not without a little struggle in support of those interests which will be materially affected by the provisions of the Bill

The late King made no will, and the whole of his immense wealth and effects will therefore either vest absolutely in his successor, or be enjoyed by his present Majesty, William IV. as the property of the crown.

The present King is, though the Fourth King William of England, the *first English King* of his name; William I. and II. being Normans, and William the III. a Dutchman.

It is said that Lord Landsdown is to succeed Sir R. Peel, who is to be Chancellor of the Exchequer, vice Mr. Goulburn. Mr. Huskisson to succeed Mr. Herries; and Lord Palmerston to resume his situation at the War Office.

There is a report in Germany, that Count Capo d'Istrias, the Provisional President of the Government of Greece, will be appointed, under the auspices of Russia, Hospodar of the three pricipalities of Moldavia, Wallachia, and Servia, as soon as the Three Allied Powers shall have settled the now difficult choice of a Sovereign for the throne of Greece.

We have heard, upon authority which we are disposed to trust to, that it is the intention of his Majesty King William, to visit Scotland, accompanied by the Queen, at no distant period. Arrangements for this object, it is said, are already in progress. The Royal yachts are being put in a state of preparation, and as in the instance of his late Majesty's visit, a steam ship is engaged, in case of adverse winds, to take the yachts in tow. The route at present spoken of is to Edinburgh direct, where the yachts will leave the King, for the purpose of going round to Glasgow, which place their Majesties intend to visit, and from thence, it is surmised, they will proceed, *via* Belfast, to Dublin. The drawing rooms will, of course, be particularly splendid, from the circumstance of the Queen's accompanying her Royal Consort. She will be the first Queen of Great Britain, who ever visited the Scottish Metropolis, and we believe the first English one.—*Edinburgh Jour.*

Trade with Mexico.—In consequence of the very great uneasiness that prevails among the parties engaged in trade with Mexico, by reason of intelligence having been received both of the landing of a body of troops at Havana, and of preparations being now in progress at Cadiz for despatching additional military reinforcements to that port, for the purpose of making a further attack on Mexico, the committee of the London, South American and Mexican Company have addressed a letter to Lord Aberdeen, Foreign Secretary of State—inquiring if his Majesty's Government is in possession of any information of the views of the Spanish Government, which may serve either to relieve the apprehension now entertained, or in a different case, to guide the parties interested as to the course they should take for their own security. Lord Aberdeen says, in reply, that his Majesty's Government are aware that detachments of troops have recently been sent from the ports of Spain to Cuba, which are alleged to be destined to reinforce the garrison of that Island: but whatever suspicion may be entertained of the ultimate design of these armaments, his Majesty's government have not received any information which would justify the belief that any immediate attack upon Mexico, was in the contemplation of the Cabinet of Madrid.

The following Gentlemen have been sworn in as King's Council in the Court of Chancery, in Ireland: Messrs. O'Loghlin, Sheil, Marthy, Litton, Green, Ball, Bellew, Richards, T. Smith, West and Bissonet. Messrs. Bruce and Farrel were also to have been sworn, but were absent at Sessions. Of the above number, six are Catholics.

From the Liverpool Albion, July 19.

The fall of Algiers is a most important event.—It will break up forever that nest of Pirates, who, for centuries, have set the powers of Christendom at defiance and carried thousands of her children into hopeless and cruel slavery; and will open up to Europeans a free and uninterrupted passage into central Africa, which is yet but a *terra incognita*, and into which the light of civilization, much less of Christianity, has scarcely penetrated. That a city which has repeatedly baffled the combined attacks of the fleets and armies of different continental potentates, should be taken in the space of a few days by the French army, is a circumstance highly creditable to the skill of the commander, and to the bravery of the troops. The Algerine campaign, like the Turkish one, affords another striking proof of the superiority of modern tactics over the tactics of the last century, and of the infinite superiority of a few disciplined troops over the irregular hordes which semi-barbarous powers bring into the field.

Whether the French will retain permanent possession of the city and state of Algiers, is a question which now engages the serious attention of the politicians both of England and of France. If it be intended to annihilate the system of white slavery which, to the disgrace of Europe, has existed for centuries on the northern coast of Africa; if it be determined to put an effectual stop to the system of piracy, with all its horrid train of evils, the Dey must be deprived of present power, and never again be permitted to exercise any authority which he has abused to the worst of purposes.—This the voice of humanity imperiously demands; and policy will not, we should think, come forward with her scruples, and her fears, and her jealousies, to prevent the claims of humanity from being recognized by the great powers of Europe. Faith cannot, must not be placed in the most solemn engagements into which the barbarian may be willing to enter, in the hope of obtaining the restoration of his power. He would, on the first favorable opportunity, scatter them to the winds, as he has scattered his engagements ere now, and another expensive armament must be equipped to reduce him once more to subjection. The snake must, therefore, be not merely scorched but killed. Algiers must pass under the dominion of some European power, or like Greece, under the government of some European Prince. No petty jealousies among the great powers, no fears respecting the chimera of a balance of power, (which is perpetually vibrating, nowithstanding the endeavors of statesmen to render it stable,) will, we trust, break out to prevent "a consummation devoutly to be wished." England cannot object to the permanent occupation of Algiers, either by France, or by some Christian Prince, seeing that she already holds Gibraltar.

FRENCH ELECTIONS.—The French elections contend against the government. At the last advices there had been 333 returns, which are thus divided: —Opposition 199, Ministerial, 120; of the Lorgeril party, 11; of the 221 who voted the hostile address in the last chamber, 141 have already been re-elected. It is evident from this statement, that the French Ministry will find it difficult, if not impossible, to maintain its ground without some concessions, or modifications.

The question, *What is to be done with Algiers?* is already a subject of animated speculation in the French papers. The Liberals are urging the Government to retain possession of Algiers, and to make it a French Colony. Whatever may have been the intention of the French Ministry on this subject, it is probable that they will find themselves compelled to yield to the call of the Liberals, if the vanity of the nation respond to it; and the retention of Algiers is made a condition of their remaining in power, against which they would find it impossible to contend with success. The point is a knotty one, and it will require some skill in the French Cabinet to remove difficulties which they could not have anticipated when they undertook the expedition.

INSURRECTION IN ALBANIA.—The troubles of the Sultan have not disappeared with the retiring Russians. Albania is in a state of insurrection.—It is reported that the servile war is extending daily, and that the Grand Vizier cannot come to any terms with the rebels by conciliatory means. Their commander is a man of great courage, and is supplied with money, so that he can pay his troops regularly. He is said to have engaged in his service several officers of the Greek navy, who will assist him in the attainment of his views.

CANDIA AND SAMOS.—It affords us pleasure to learn, that Firmans have lately been issued at Constantinople for Candia and Samos, by which the Sultan grants to the Greek inhabitants of these Islands favors and privileges, including personal safety and a free trade in the whole Turkish empire. This has probably been done upon the suggestion of the European Ambassadors, at Constantinople, that these islands, which are excluded from the territory of Greece, may not give cause of any further complaints on the part of the friends of the Greeks.

From the New York American.

The fall of Algiers, in whatever light it may be considered, is one of the most important events in the history of this century—fraught with incident as it is. It will destroy a strong hold of piracy, that has for ages been the terror and the shame of Christendom; and it will open a free and unmolested passage into the unknown regions of central Africa: thus divesting commerce of one of her most harrassing annoyances, and largely extending her empire. The French are the only Christian nation who in the course of three centuries have completely vanquished these corsairs. Other powers have contented themselves with chastising their insolence, and after driving the barbarians to some stipulation of indemnity, have left them to renew their habits of cupidity and violence with as much industry and as little remorse as ever.

Whether France will retain possession of Algiers, or what disposition is to be made of the vanquished city, is a question that is now earnestly agitated by the politicians of Europe. The French have accomplished in the space of a few days a task that has repeatedly baffled the combined attacks of the fleets and armies of European potentates; and the spirit that has carried them triumphant within the walls of Algiers, we trust will maintain them there, in spite of the jealousy of England, or the continental powers. By their capitulation with the Algerines, they may, without any breach of faith to them, either declare it a French colony, or transfer the right of dominion to any power whom their policy may point out; or, in case of the rest of Europe being too eager to share the spoil, they may restore it to the barbarous despotism of its late masters. The first of these is evidently the measure by which the world would be most benefited. A French colony on the Barbary coast would have more influence in civilizing those regions, than all the missions which Christendom could send there. A very few years would find thousands of Frenchmen, with their national adaptability to circumstances, planting sugar canes and rearing camels in Africa, as if these had always been their occupations. Cultivation would not only be extended, and commerce increased, but new channels of trade would be opened, whose benefits would be shared by other maritime nations; while the interests of science, so far as a knowledge of Africa is concerned, would be more advanced in a single generation, than they have been hitherto in centuries.

We annex some speculations on the subject, from various sources. Bell's Weekly Messenger concludes a long article on it as follows:

"The question now is, what course will France pursue upon the conquest and possession of Algiers? Will she maintain a garrison at the expense of the Algerines? Will she form the territory of the vanquished barbarians into a French settlement, and make it a stepping stone to Egypt? Or will she, after having procured an indemnification for the expense of the expedition, and razing the walls of the city, re-embark her army quietly for Toulon? These are all questions of great political importance, and perhaps only to be settled by negotiations with the other states of Europe.

Our own opinion is—that the policy of France will be what her interest shall dictate; and her interest undoubtedly is, to establish herself on the Mediterranean shores in a position every way favorable for her protection and aggrandizement in future wars.

We see no reason whatever why the other states of Europe should entertain any jealousy upon this head. To England, possessing Gibraltar and Malta—the keys of the Mediterranean, and the outposts of Egypt, the establishmeat of a French naval power at Algiers can be no more formidable than a depot at Marseilles or Toulon. France never wanted available maritime stations in these seas—she has them in abundance.

For ourselves, we confess that we look further, and do not regard the introduction of the French power into Algiers with the least jealousy. We earnestly desire the civilization of Africa, and we wish to see this civil amelioration begin upon the shores of the Mediterranean. We have tried in vain in other quarters of the globe to communicate the blessings of knowledge, and the consolations of religion, to this unhappy people—the descendants of Cain, always laboring at the oar, and tugging at the Atlantic galley. We have found Sierra Leone the grave of all who have been sent thither. It is time, therefore, that another corner of Africa should be tried, in order to let in some portion of that light in which Europe has so long basked."

The Liverpool Journal, in speaking of expressions in some of the Liberal papers of Paris says—They insist upon the propriety of retaining possession of the beautiful territory they have conquered; and we trust our ministry will not be disposed to quarrel with them about the possession of it. A few ports, as has been well observed by the Times, cannot add to the strength of France. Her navy have already abundant access to the Mediterranean. She could as effectually annoy us in that great lake now, were she able, as when in possession of the opposite harbors; and if she chooses to take upon herself the fatigue and expense of civilizing a rude nation, it is certainly not our interest to interrupt her in the goodly work. We have a decided interest in the progress of improvement every where, more particularly in Africa. The civilized man *may* become a customer, the barbarian never can; and besides, we stand in need of a proximate market, where the produce required by our manufacturers may be advantageously purchased. The "balance of power" is a very idle phrase, and suitable only to the mystery of diplomacy. The balance of power is in our own hands—in our wealth and naval resources; and popular prejudices should not be permitted, at this hour, to exclude the blessings of civilization from the shores of Africa. We ought now to be above the little jealousies that see in France, even in times of profound peace, nothing but the daring front of an enemy. A little reflection might teach us to correct that folly. New powers have sprung up in Europe to impose on England and France the necessity of an enduring friendship.

The Dey, it will be seen, has sought the protection of the invaders, and perhaps the French government is at a loss how to proceed. The ministry dare not advise any thing that would give their enemies a triumph, and yet they can hardly adopt proceedings that may not expose them to the enmity of neighboring states. The result of the elections appears to be against them.

The *Universel* says. "By what right can the Government be asked what it means to do with its conquest? It will do with it what it pleases. The King does with his conquests what he chooses. He returns them, gives them away, or keeps them, as he thinks fit; and this does not concern you."—However the *Universel* is pleased to inform us that the conquered brass guns will be converted into a column, rivaling that which we are so proud of. This is a piece of news that will greatly rejoice sculptors, founders and architects.

The *Drapeau Blanc* says, this is the triumph of Christendom. It wishes that the conquest of Algiers should be employed to rid France and Europe of the pestilential doctrines and hateful passions, which are a thousand times more terrible than the Barbary powers themselves; and, to show us how much it detests these hateful passions, it treats us afterwards with the following lines respecting the elections in the Vendee:

"The clowns are rich, and the gentlemen are not electors. This is the reason why the elections proceed so badly; but when it comes to the firing of musketry, we shall see on which side the majority will be."

A ministerial paper says: "It is said that the cabinets of France and England have just forwarded to each other diplomatic notes of the highest importance, in regard to the occupation of Algiers by France." "If the new monarch of England, (says the paper,) shares the prejudices and political jealousy of old John Bull, we have also a Prince who has inherited the goodness of Henry IV. and the high character of Lewis XIV."

Another paper asserts, that the British ambassador has declared that his government would oppose any establishment on the coast of Africa; and that he has required a decisive answer in the course of ten days.

The following is an extract of a letter dated Paris, Wednesday evening:—

"Paris is filled with reports respecting misunderstandings between the Governments of France and England, with regard to Algiers. It is, however, stated here positively, by persons who must know, that the note has been presented to the French government by the British Ambassador. No alarm is felt with regard to the intention of either party, but some is felt with respect to the manner in which the papers have taken the matter up. The Minister for the United States did not attend at the *Te Deum*, in consequence of the close connexion existing between his government and the Dey of Algiers."

The *Messager des Chambres* of July 14, in commenting upon an approaching Congress, says:

PARIS, July 14.—The Ministry of the 8th of August was too evidently an emanation of foreign policy to allow us to believe that the war with Algiers was not conceived and undertaken in consequence of the most explicit conventions between the great Powers. A war full of difficulties and dubious success, naturally formed at its opening the greatest diplomatic facilities, because it was a means to accomplish, at the risk of France, a deliverance from the piracy of the Barbary states, by which Europe will profit. The advantages common to all are now insured by the success of our arms, and this success makes us, in turn, much less dependent on the other cabinets, with respect to the continuation of this affair, or rather it gives us the right to finish and regulate it in an attitude very different from that in which we commenced it.

A report is circulated that all the contingent consequences of the war with Algiers were not discussed in the diplomatic conferences and correspondence, but that a kind of full liberty was previously given in reliance on the good faith of France. It is added that the rapidity of our expedition, and the speedy results obtained, have led to a determination to anticipate the conferences which were to follow the latitude left to us, and that the cabinet of the Tuilleries has just proposed a Congress for the immediate regulation of all the interests which are implicated in the work that our fleet and army have just terminated. It is the first time that we shall appear as conquerors in one of these assemblies which have been so unpropitious to us during the last fifteen years. This does but increase the responsibility of our ministry.

However, the reports of which we speak, tho' coming from good authority, are still involved in uncertainty. We shall seek for opportunities to give the public the best information.

The most important news of the week is the surrender of Algiers to the French army. This event took place at noon, on the 5th of July, and in four days afterwards was communicated to the good people of Paris, amidst demonstrations of national joy, which help to keep up the excitement which the news of victory seldom fails to communicate. Guns were fired, Te Deums were sung, and the city was brilliantly illuminated. The lady of Gen. Bourmont was complimented by an address as she was entering the cathedral: and the archbishop and the clergy met the king under similar circumstances, to congratulate him on victory. His Majesty replied:—

"M. L'Archeveque,—We had implored the aid of the Almighty for the success of our expedition, which was to prove at once so glorious to France, and so beneficial for mankind. The Lord has blessed our arms, and it became a duty for me, and for each of my subjects, to offer up immediately our solemn thanksgivings. This signal goodness has caused me to experience a satisfaction which I have not felt for years. I come to throw myself before the Most High, and to offer to Him, the homage of my most sincere and profound gratitude. I implore from Him grace to consecrate the remainder of my strength to the rendering my people happy, and I desire ardently that the French will be persuaded to feel with all their soul that I have only to confirm and consolidate their happiness."

His Majesty left the church after the performance of divine service, amidst the acclamations of the people. In the evening the public buildings and private houses were illuminated.

The king has addressed a circular to the bishops, filled with sentiments similar to those contained in the address, and calling upon them to order a Te Deum to be sung, by way of a thanksgiving, in all the churches.—*Liverpool Journal.*

From the Messager des Chambres.

TAKING OF ALGIERS.—"It is now certain that the treasures of the Regency will defray the expenses of the war. Several journals have asserted, both yesterday and to-day, that the Dey had quitted Algiers, and taken refuge with part of his troops at Constantina, where they proposed to continue the war. We said on the 8th, that the Dey had capitulated with the whole of the Turkish militia. This is confirmed to us afresh by a letter from Algiers, dated the 6th instant, now before us. The Pachalik is in our possession, as well as the treasure. The Commander-in-Chief has established himself in the Casauba, (the citadel) which the Dey used to make his residence.

The promptitude of our occupation placed in our hands every part of the Dey's habitation in its most perfect state. The commissariat of the army immediately occupied itself, by order of the General-in-Chief, in making inventories of the plate and other valuables inclosed in the palace.

An officer, despatched to make arrangements for the general staff, taking up his quarters at the Casauba, passed an hour with the Dey. He describes him as a Turk, old, ugly, and short in stature.

Fort Emperor was cannonaded by our artillery on the 2d and 3d. The Turks did not evacuate it till ten o'clock on the 4th. Great care was taken on occupying it, as it was known to be mined. In fact, the explosion took place some hours after the Turks had abandoned it. From the 1st to the 4th the fleet did not cease firing on the lower parts of the place, and the batteries of the mole.

Another letter, also dated Algiers, July 6, informs us that the Dey had given orders to his troops to mantain Fort Emperor to the very last extremity; but in consequence of the terrible fire of the French artillery, which has demolished all the embrasures and parapets, the garrison sent word to the Dey they could hold out no longer. The Dey was then, in spite of himself, compelled to give orders for the evacuation of the fortress, and the blowing up of the mines and powder magazine. The explosion was terrible; an absolute volcano of dust, smoke, and ashes, rose in the air.

"Our troops then took possession of the ruins, and on this position, which commands the town, established batteries to batter it in breach.

"On the 4th, after the blowing up of the fort, and while we were pushing on the trenches on the side of the place with the greatest activity, two Moors of distinction, accompanied by the Secretary of the Dey and the English Consul, presented themselves to parley with the Commander-in-Chief. They went backwards and forwards several times. The Dey demanded that an interpreter should be sent to him from the army, in order that he might be enabled fully to understand the terms imposed upon him. The person charged with this mission was one who had been one of the interpreters of the army of Egypt. In the meanwhile, no relaxation took place in carrying on the approaches between the fortress and the town. The trenches were completed, and a battery of 24 pieces was ready to fire upon the walls.

Eventually, after considerable discussion, articles of capitulation were agreed upon, which were executed on the 5th. They provided that the town should be surrendered to the arms of the King of France, together with all the public property, including the treasure belonging to the State amassed by the various Deys from reign to reign; the Dey and the Turkish militia to be permitted to retire with their arms and private property: no place was assigned for them to retire to, but it is believed they will proceed to Turkey.

The capitulation appeared at first, to some of our officers, rather too favorable towards the Dey and his people; but it has since been understood that the Mole, the Casauba, and all the principal buildings of the city, were mined, and that if the Dey and his Turks had been driven to desperation, they had resolved to leave us nothing but a town in ruins, and to endeavor to cut their way through *en masse*, in the hope of reaching the interior of the country, and forcing a passage through some part of our line by the suddenness of their assault. On the other hand, our army was suffering from unheard-of fatigues; from the 27th of June to the 4th of July, it had been incessantly engaged in a series of bloody actions, in the course of which it had met with considerable loss. The communications had been repeatedly intercepted by the Bedouins. It required two battalions to escort the ammunition from Sidi Ferruch to the camp before Algiers, and a company to escort the Aides-de-Camp from one division to another. These unfavorable circumstances procured the Dey some advantages which he would not otherwise have obtained in the capitulation which has been granted to him. The artillery has been wonderfully well served. Our fleet, in cannonading Algiers for three whole days, has rivaled the recollection of the English fleet under Lord Exmouth.

Another letter gives us the following version:

"Some wealthy Arabs being apprised that the Dey was preparing to save the castle, containing all his riches, proceeded to the General-in-Chief to inquire if he would accept a capitulation, which they would obtain from the Dey, securing to him his life and property, in which case ho would refrain from injuring the town, and would give up all the public treasure and the fortifications.

We understand the Turkish frigate under the command of Admiral Tahir Pacha, set sail from Toulon on the evening of the 6th instant. The surrender of Algiers could not have been the reason for its so doing, as the news of that event did not reach Toulon till the 9th, but we think it likely that the diplomatic despatches from Paris having announced to the Turkish Admiral the probability of the immediate reduction of Algiers, he has been authorized to approach the French fleet for the purpose of embarking the principal officers of the Turkish militia of Algiers who may enter into the service of the Porte."

Extract of a letter from the Army, dated June 30.

On the 30th the French army possessed itself of all the heights which command Fort Emperor.—The approaches were defended by numerous batteries of the enemy served by Turks and Algerines. Our troops turned these batteries, and made themselves masters of all the positions occupied by the enemy. One battery of 25 pieces of brass cannon fell into our power.

The enemy, to the number of 16,000 men, was surrounded by our troops, and after a sharp discharge of musketry, and a prolonged cannonade, we remained masters of the field of battle. The number of prisoners made by us is estimated at 10,000, while the loss on our side has not exceeded from 180 to 200 men killed and wounded.

The Bedouins taken prisoner in this affair, declared 'that they unanimously resolved to lay down their arms the moment the Turks should have re-entered Algiers.'

At the moment our soldiers were approaching a house (said to be that belonging to the Dutch Consulship) for the purpose of taking possession of it, it blew up, but without causing the least injury.

The Consuls of all nations have quitted Algiers, accompanied by a Turkish guard, which escorted them as far as our out-posts. A French guard then joined itself to the Turkish escort, in order to protect the Consuls, and to secure them from receiving any insult on the part of the undisciplined bands.

The Huguenots.—This persecuted race appears to have been scattered to the four winds of heaven. A colony was planted in South Africa more than *one hundred and forty years ago*, which now consists of about 4000 souls. The August number of the African Repository contains a very interesting account of this French colony, noticed by the N. Y. American.—*Cincin. Amer.*

"These descendants of the persecuted Huguenots are secluded from the world in a valley of a few leagues in extent, through which their hamlets are scattered. These hamlets are each governed by an individual chosen from among the *ancients* of the Church, who is in his turn responsible to another, who, in this patriarchal society, is at once the pastor and ruler of the people, and presides over the whole. The colony is represented as being in a most thriving state—its inhabitants, primitive in their manners, though retaining some affection for La Belle France, are perfectly contented with the peculiar lot which has separated them from the rest of the world."

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia*, gen.	½
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan*, $5 & upw.	3
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	2
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	1	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do.	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do.
Lancaster Bank	½	Chenango	2
Northampton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	50	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5 & up.	4½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Pottsville Bank,	unc.	Baltimore City Bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	½
F. & M. B'k. of Steubenville,	½	Annap. & br. Easton	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Fredk. co. Hav. de Gra.	do
Western Reserve	½	Westminster	do
St. Clairsville	½	Hagerstown	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	Williamsport	do
Lancaster	½	*New Jersey.*	
Marietta	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Columbus	½	Trenton Bank	do
Canton	2	New Brunswick	do
Portsmouth, $5 & up.	3	Mount Holly	do
B'k of Steubenville,	unc.	Camden	do
Indiana.		Cumberland	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	Newark Insurance	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	State Bank at Morris	do
North Carolina.		do. at Elizabetht'n	do
State bk. & branches		Sussex	do
$5 and upwards,	5	Paterson bank	unc
South Carolina.		*Connecticut.*	
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	New Haven Bk.	do. 2
Delaware.		Bridgeport	do
Bank of Delaware	½	Middletown bank	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	*Virginia.*	
Branch at Newcastle	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
do. at Wilm'gton	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
do. at George't'n	½	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Wilmington & Bran.	2	*Rhode Island.*	
Massachusetts.		Providence Banks	2
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Springfield	2	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt.	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Salem	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Worcester	2	*Vermont.*	
Other Massach. notes	2	Burlington	3
		New Hampshire, gen.	3

UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

THE Trustees of the University having reorganized the Collegiate Department, and erected a spacious building, for the purpose of instruction in the various branches of a Collegiate course, the institution is prepared for the reception of such pupils as may desire to attend the courses, which commence on the 15th day of September next.

The Faculty of Arts consists of

The Rev. WM. H. DELANCEY, D. D. Provost and Professor of Moral Philosophy.
ROBERT ADRIAN, L. L. D., Vice Provost and Professor of Mathematics.
The Rev. SAMUEL B. WYLIE, D. D. Professor of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew Languages.
ALEXANDER DALLAS BACHE, Esq. Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.
The Rev. EDWARD RUTLEDGE, A. M. Assistant Professor of Moral Philosophy.

Besides these, a Tutor is provided to assist in teaching the Classics; and the Modern Languages are accessible to the Students through competent Instructers appointed by the Board.

The Collegiate year begins on the 15th day of September and terminates on the 31st day of July. It is divided into three terms, the *first* commencing on the 15th September, and terminating on the 22d December; the *second* commencing on the 7th January, and terminating on the 15th April; and the *third* commencing on the 1st of May, and terminating on the last day of July. The vacations are two weeks at the close of the first term, two weeks at the close of the second term, and six weeks at the close of the third term.

To be admitted into the Freshman Class, a Student must be at least 14 years of age. He must be qualified for examination on the following subjects and authors.

Latin.—Cæsar, Virgil, Sallust, Odes of Horace.
Greek.—New Testament, the Four Gospels, Acts, and the Epistles of Peter. Xenophon, first three books. Græca Minora, or Jacob's Greek Reader.
Quantity and scanning in each language.
Arithmetic, including fractions and extraction of roots.
The elements of English Grammar and Modern Geography.

No Student is admitted to advanced standing without the fullest preparation for the class into which he applies for admission.

The course of Instruction in the College are as follows:—

FRESHMAN CLASS.

With the Prof. of Mathematics.—Arithmetic reviewed. Algebra, to quadratic equations inclusive. Euclid's Elements of Geometry.

With the Prof. of Languages.—Horace, (Odes reviewed and Satires.) Græca Majora, Vol. 1.—Epictetus. Latin and Greek exercises. Roman and Grecian antiquities.

With the Assistant Prof. of Moral Philosophy—English Grammar and Geography reviewed.—Grammar of Rhetoric. Readings in Prose and Poetry. Written translations from ancient authors. Declamation.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

With the Prof. of Mathematics.—Elements of Algebra and Geometry completed. Application of Algebra to Geometry. Plane Trigonometry, (the demonstrations analytically.) Surveying and Mensuration. Spherical Geometry and Trigonometry.

With the Prof. of Languages.—Cicero, (*de officiis et de oratore.*) Terence. Cicero's Orations. Horace's Epistles. Græca Majora, Vol. 1. completed. Homer's Iliad. Latin and Greek exercises.

With the Prof. of Nat. Philos. and Chem.—Elements of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

With the Assist. Prof. of Mor. Philos.—History. Rhetoric. Elements of Criticism. Elocution. English Composition.

JUNIOR CLASS.

With the Prof. of Mathematics.—Perspective Geography, including the use of Globes and construction of maps and charts. Higher Algebra. Analytical Geometry, including conic sections.—Differential Calculus, (Fluxions.)

With the Prof. of Languages.—Art of Poetry, Juvenal. Perseus. Livy. Græca Majora, Vol. 2.

With the Prof. of Nat. Philos. and Chem.—MECHANICS.—The doctrines of rest and motion as applied to solids and fluids. Application to machines.

PHYSICS.—Electricity. Magnetism. Electromagnetism. Chemistry.

With the Assist. Prof. of Mor. Philos.—History and Criticism continued. Moral Philosophy. Logic. English Composition. Forensic discussions.

SENIOR CLASS.

With the Provost.—Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion. Metaphysics. Natural and Political Law. English Composition. Forensic discussions.

With the Prof. of Mathematics.—Integral Calculus. Analytical Dynamics, with the application to physical astronomy.

With the Prof. of Languages.—Former authors reviewed or completed. Longinus. Tacitus.

With the Prof. of Nat. Philos. and Chem.—Physics. Optics. Astronomy. General review of the course of Natural Philosophy. Chemistry completed. Elements of Mineralogy and Geology.

Spanish, French, and German, may be pursued if required by parents.

The instructions of the College are conveyed in part by lectures, but principally by the study of the most approved text books, aided by the explanations of the professors. The diligence of the student is tested by rigid daily examinations.—The character of each recitation is recorded, and the results communicated to parents or guardians in the middle or at the end of each term. At the end of each term, public examinations of all the classes are held by the Faculty; and the students are classed in the order of merit.

The terms for instruction in the regular studies of the College already enumerated, are $25 per term, payable in advance.

The modern languages are taught by approved instructers at a moderate additional expense.

Proper boarding, including washing, &c., can be had in the city, for from $2½ to $3 per week.

Students not from the city of Philadelphia, will, if it be requested by their parents, have one of the Faculty appointed as a guardian, who will take charge of the disbursements and attend to the comfort and well-doing of the individual.

The trustees will not permit this opportunity to pass without confirming the pledge they have heretofore given to the public of their high sense of the abilities and industry of the several professors, and expressing a renewed confidence in their entire efficiency and capacity, founded upon the exertions and results of the past year.

By order of the Board.

JAMES C. BIDDLE, Sec'y.

Sept. 3—w3t$7

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded '*Pittsburgh White Lead*—H. BRUNOT,' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Menha,	Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson,	F. S. Byrne,
John Phillips,	A. Westervelt,
Andrew Beggs,	Nath. Whiston,
George Dobbs,	John W. Kane,
James Stuart,	John Hern.

☞ Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. April 27.—w6mo.

STRAY COW.—Came

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7.

JOHN R. SHANNON has declined being a candidate for Congress. The candidates now are Harmar Denny, William Ayres, Walter Forward, Robert T. Stewart, John Gilmore, and James Patterson.

The withdrawal of this gentleman will probably produce a singular change in the relative positions of the Statesman and the Beaver Republican, which papers lately *worked* so harmoniously together in favor of Messrs. Forward and Shannon.

The editor of the Statesman will now, probably, support Mr. Forward alone, and disfavor the claims of John Gilmore, with all his might. The Republican will most strenuously support Mr. Gilmore, and perhaps still give Mr. Forward a lukewarm support, though we shall not be surprised to find the names of Messrs. Gilmore and Stewart most prominent in its columns.

FOREIGN NEWS.--Our readers will find in our columns, to-day, much foreign intelligence and a variety of speculations upon the disposition to be made of the city of Algiers. We consider the conquest of this den of pirates as the most important event of modern occurrence, and hope that it may result in the civilization of that delightful region along the northern side of Africa, and that this civilization will be gradually extended to every part of "unhappy, ill-fated Africa."

We trust, also, that no ill-founded, ill-advised jealousy, will induce the other powers of Europe to interfere, and prevent the colonization of this beautiful region by France. There is probably no people so well calculated to turn their conquest to advantage, as the French. The admirable facility with which they adapt themselves to the habits, the feelings, and the prejudices of uncivilized men, gives them always much influence with such men, as is fully proved in the early history of their intercourse with the Indians of this country.

THE BRITISH WEST INDIA PORTS.—In our last paper we published a letter from a correspondent in New York, to the editor of the Philadelphia Gazette, stating that "the British West India Ports had been opened to the *direct* trade from our ports." Since then we learn that the writer of the letter had no authority for his statement. The British ports are still closed against our vessels. Whether the writer of the letter intended to impose upon his correspondent, we will not venture to say: probably he was misled by others. This rumor, however, was got up in the very nick of time for the Vermont and Maine elections, and will probably be used in those states with some effect. As the elections in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, take place on the second Tuesday of October, we confidently expect that equally well authenticated accounts of the opening of the British ports will again be got up about the first of October next.—This subject is a fine stool pigeon, and will no doubt be well used.

While on this subject, we must state that there seems to be a strange misunderstanding of it, or else a determination to misrepresent the matter, among our Jackson editors. Thus, in the last Butler Repository, we find the following *luminous* article.

"*The West India Trade.*—By the Caledonia, at New York, it is announced that the *West India Ports are opened* to the American flag. President Jackson has obtained for our Farmers, Merchants, and Manufacturers, *the West India market*, which trade the Adams and Clay Administration lost us. Notwithstanding the hue and cry of Anti-Masonry, General Jackson is assiduously attending to the best interests of the country."

Upon reading this article, every reader who had no other information, would suppose that our vessels were excluded from the whole of the West India Islands. The fact is, however, very different. Our vessels are excluded from the British ports, and our produce cannot be sent *directly* from our ports to those British ports. Still, however, the inhabitants of those islands must eat, and our produce being first sent in our vessels to St. Bartholomews, or some other port, is thence reshipped, in other vessels, to the British ports. In this way, we still enjoy almost the whole of our trade with those islands—the consumers, the British planters, being compelled to pay double freights.

The custom-house books show a very trifling diminution of the whole amount of our West India exports, since the closing of the British ports. Our exports to the British islands, *direct*, is destroyed, but to the other islands, there is a proportional increase.

It is stated in Wilie's New Orleans Price Current, that there are in the vicinity of that city, and on the borders of Lake Ponchartrain, nineteen establishments for making Bricks, each capable of manufacturing two millions of brick per annum, which, valued at $9 per thousand, delivered, are worth $342,000. The operations in twelve of these works are carried on by 437 slaves, each valued at $500, making the capital of this description $218,500. About thirty schooners and sloops are employed in the transportation of the article from the yards to the town.—*Balt. Pat.*

The present King of Great Britain is the only European monarch who has trod American ground. The Lord Chancellor of England, (Lord Lyndhurst,) from whom the present King of England received his oath to office; and the beautiful and accomplished Marchioness of Wellesley, who has been appointed First Lady of the Bed Chamber of the British Queen Adelaide, are both Americans; one a native of Boston, the other of Baltimore.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

A man very plainly attired, and of very unpretending address, called a few days since on the Secretary of the Colonization Society, and after making a few pertinent inquiries respecting the prospects of the Society, presented the Secretary with a one hundred dollar bill. On being asked to whom the Society were indebted for the liberal donation, he replied a friend to the cause of African Colonization, who lived in New Orleans, and who for many years has had an opportunity of witnessing the evils of slavery.—*Balt. Gaz.*

Commodore Porter.—We find the following queries propounded in the National Journal. It would not be discordant with the morals of the government as displayed on other occasions, to "reward" a Jackson defaulter, while Adams' defaulters are denounced with suitable emphasis.

We will thank the organ to answer the following questions:

1st. Was not Commodore Porter, on his return from his cruise in the Pacific, a large defaulter to the Government?

2d. Was it not calculated, when he obtained the command of the West India Squadron, that he would be enabled, while on that station, to pay off his debt to the public?

3d. Failing to do this, was he not a public defaulter when he was appointed to the station of Consul General at Algiers?

Should the organ decline to give answers, and veritable ones too, to these queries, we shall endeavor to answer them ourselves in some future paper.

FULTON MEETING.

At a numerous and highly respectable meeting of the citizens, held agreeably to public notice, in the District Court Room, Philadelphia, Thursday, August 30, 1830.

MATHEW CAREY, Esq. was called to the Chair, and

P. S. DUPONCEAU and JOHN VAUGHAN, Esquires, appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be to take into consideration the propriety of following the example of Virginia, in placing boxes in the steam boats, to receive the contributions of liberal citizens, for the heirs of the late ROBERT FULTON.

A letter from Joseph C. Cabel, of Virginia, recommending the proposed measures on the part of Pennsylvania, was read.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered by the Chairman and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the power of propelling vessels by steam against wind and tide, accomplished by the lavish expenditure, the extraordinary talents, the indefatigable exertions and perseverance of Robert Fulton, has conferred inestimable advantages on this country and on the world at large:

And, Whereas, the premature death of that great benefactor of mankind, prevented him from deriving those advantages from the discovery to which he was fairly entitled—and from making adequate provisions for his heirs:

And, Whereas, such benefits as Robert Fulton conferred on this country have a high claim on national gratitude:

And, Whereas, the hope that was fondly entertained, that Congress would adopt some measure in favor of his heirs, befitting the honor of a great nation, has been disappointed by the rejection of a proposition to that effect, made during the late session of that body:

Therefore, Resolved, That the plan now in operation in Virginia, of fixing a box in each steam boat, plying in the waters of that state, to receive the contributions of liberal passengers, although inadequate to the merits of that great inventor, or the rightful claims of his heirs, appears to be the most feasible that can, under existing circumstances, be adopted, for in some degree discharging the debt of gratitude due to him and them.

Resolved, That a committee of superintendence be appointed to raise by subscription a sum necessary to procure boxes for all the steam boats plying on the Delaware, and the other waters in this neighborhood; and to prepare an address to steam boat travelers in this state, recommending this measure to their patronage.

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the citizens of Pittsburgh, to convene a meeting for the purpose of adopting measures of co-operation in this benevolent plan on the Ohio and other western waters of the state.

The following named gentleman were appointed on the committee of superintendence. Mathew Carey, P. S. Duponceau, John Vaughan, Horace Binny, Thos. P. Cope, John Sergeant, Thomas Biddle, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Daniel Groves, Josiah Randall, Charles Penrose, Jas. N. Barker, and Washington Jackson.

On motion of Josiah Randall, Esq. the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, that Nicholas Biddle, Esq. President of the Bank of the United States, be appointed Treasurer to receive the donations to be made in aid of the above object, and to invest and disburse the same under the direction of the committee of superintendence appointed by the meeting, joined with such other committees of superintendence as may be appointed throughout the United States.

Resolved, That the committee of superintendence be invested with authority to adopt such measures as may be deemed expedient to carry into effect the purpose for which this meeting has been convened.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the citizens of this commonwealth to express their opinion on the propriety of a donation in land or otherwise, being made by the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the benefit of the heirs of the deceased Robert Fulton.

Resolved, That the editors throughout the United States, be requested to give these proceedings a publication in their respective newspapers.

MATHEW CAREY, Chairman.

P. S. DUPONCEAU, JOHN VAUGHAN, } Secretaries.

Horrible.—We learn from several gentlemen of the highest respectability in the county of Perquimans, that a young girl about nine years of age, named Goodwin, the step daughter of Amariah B. Kail, of that county, died and was buried on the 12th inst.; from the general inhuman treatment of Kail to this child, and from other circumstances, it was suspected it did not die in the course of nature, and on Saturday last, the Coroner summoned a jury of inquest, and had the body disinterred, when they found it brutally mangled and the neck broken, and returned a verdict of wilful murder, by some person to the jury unknown. A warrant we understand was immediately issued by the Coroner for Kail, but he had not been arrested, at the date of our account. We hope the vigilant Solicitor for this Circuit, will give all proper directions for bringing the guilty author of this inhuman act to condign punishment. The cause which is supposed to have moved this monster in human shape, was the hope of inheriting the child's property, worth some three or four thousand dollars.—*Edenton N. C. Gazette.*

New Printing Press.—Mr. Isaac Adams, of Boston, has completed a new Improved Printing Press, and is about to obtain a patent. This Press, says the Boston Centinel, is pronounced, by the practical printers who have witnessed its operations, to be the most perfect machine for printing that has yet been invented. It is very simple in its construction, and not liable to get out of order. It is a platen press, and registers the same as the common presses. It may be worked by the hand or by power, and is capable of printing as fast as two persons can point and two persons take off the sheets.—*Balt. Chronicle.*

Dyspepsia Bread.—The following receipt for making bread, suitable for those afflicted with this modern plague, was communicated to the Gallia Gazette, by a gentleman well known in Boston for his skill in receipts for the extermination of all enemies to plants, horticulture, &c. If report may be credited, he has been equally successful in his new vocation.

3 quarts unbolted wheat meal,
1 quart soft water, warm, but not hot,
1 gill fresh yeast,
1 gill molasses, or not, as may suit the taste,
1 tea-spoonful of *saleratus*.

This will make two loaves, and should remain in the oven at least one hour; and when taken out placed where they may cool gradually. Dyspepsia crackers can be made with unbolted flour, water, and saleratus, that will be much esteemed, and found very convenient for traveling.

Saleratus is pearl-ash saturated with fixed air, or carbonic acid gas, by placing it in a shallow box about six inches deep, perforated with holes made by a large gimblet or small auger, and suspending the box under the cover of a fermenting vat or cistern of a distillery, as near the mash as possible without danger of its touching. If the fermentation is brisk, the alkali will be fully saturated in six or eight days, which may be known by its altered appearance, smell or taste, crumbling easily between the fingers.

This substance is getting into such general use in the eastern states, that most of the grocers and store-keepers keep it for sale. Good house-keepers think it an important article in domestic economy. Bread made with it, wet with milk, will be very light in half an hour—and those who use it with yeast, say that there is no danger of ever having a sour batch of bread. For all kinds of cake it is highly useful;—but caution is requisite not to use too much,—a little practice will ascertain the quantity.—*Cincinnati American.*

It is stated in the National Intelligencer that the Creek Indians positively refuse to negotiate with the United States for an exchange of lands, with a view to emigration beyond the Mississippi.—*National Gazette.*

From the National Gazette.

A sensible writer in the Southern Patriot, of Charleston, contradicts some of the principal assertions in the last number of the Southern Review, respecting the operation of the Tariff in South Carolina. He asserts and shows that the fall in the price of cotton resulted from causes altogether unconnected with our revenue laws. He says:—

"I impeach the Review of having propagated, in the article on the Tariff, that the revenue laws—that is, the Tariff of protection of 1824, and that of 1828,—had caused the depopulation and desertion of those ancient seats of hospitality in the low country which were once the pride and ornament of Carolina, when the reviewer ought to have known the truth to be that *anterior* to the alleged cause, the effect had already been produced."

"The effect of placing the truth before this community, must be to calm the agitation which now convulses it. Let the people know that the decay of the low country plantations is owing to inevitable causes, not in the power of man to resist. That the present price of produce is the *natural and regular price*, the currency being more valuable, and all other things falling in the same proportion."

"That excess of cultivation in our own country, and new supplies from others, are beyond the control of Government."

"The general impolicy of a high tariff, the constitutional power of Congress to impose higher duties than each and every State shall approve, are questions with which I have not thought proper to interfere.

"I only say that it is not true that South Carolina has suffered so far, more than any other State of equal population, and I defy the whole talent of the Southern Review to refute my statement.—Every fisherman in Massachusetts who wears a pea jacket, pays his proportion of the tariff as well as the wealthy planter who clothes his negro in plains. And every Merchant, Carpenter, Doctor, Lawyer and Parson, who wears a broad cloth coat, drinks tea, coffee, wine or brandy, pays his share—and the vain and foolish idea—that because a few Planters raise Rice, Tobacco and Cotton, they pay two thirds of the revenue, is a delusion unworthy of a Review, and is a humbug only suited to the Whiskey harrangue of a demagogue—I solicit and defy confutation by *facts or arguments*. I despise Rant and Cant."

The Victory is complete!—Further intelligence from the West, leaves no doubt that the National Republican party has triumphed in each of the five states whose elections have taken place. Louisiana beautifully led up this death-dance of the present administration, and Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, have followed in her train.—The most astonishing political revolution has thus taken place within six months, that ever occurred in this nation.

The votes in each State at the Presidential election in 1828, exhibited majorities in favor of Gen. Jackson—viz:

	Electoral Votes.	Jackson.	Adams.	maj.
Kentucky,	14	39,051	31,167	7,904
Indiana,	5	22,237	17,052	5,185
Illinois,	3	9,560	4,659	4,901
Missouri,	3	3,272	3,400	4,872
Louisiana,	5	4,603	4,076	527
Total	30	83,743	60,354	23,380

An United States Senator is to be chosen for each of the above States by the Legislatures just elected—in place of Messrs. Rowan and Kane, and Hendricks, (Jackson) and Messrs. Barton and Johnson. The three former will be left at home after the next session. The two latter will be re-elected.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

A new paper, we understand, is about being established in the city of Washington, entitled the *American Statesman, and Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Advocate.* This paper will support the *American System*, and the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency. The first number it is understood will be issued on Saturday. From the established talents and independence of the gentlemen, who, it is said, are the proprietors and conductors of this paper, the public have reason to expect that it will take an efficient and dignified stand among its co-laborers in the great cause of *our country*, and become eminently useful therein—in the measure of which, we trust, that success may crown the undertaking.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

A Council of the Chiefs of the Creek Nation, assembled last week at their council ground, fifteen miles from Columbus, for the purpose of taking into consideration the wishes of the present administration in relation to their removal West of the Mississippi. After the delivery by the Agent of the *Talk* of the President, they remained several days in secret council, and at the close informed the agent that they had no territory to sell to the United States, and on proposing to pay the annuity allowed them by the government, they refused to receive one dollar, stating that they wanted none of the President's money, and would under no circumstances accept it, and terminated their session by the expression of the most solemn determination on their part to remain in their present situation until expelled by force.—*Columbus (Geo.) Inquirer, Aug. 19.*

War among the Indians.—It appears that a kind of exterminating war has broken out between the Cherokees, Shawnees, Delawares, and other tribes of Northern Indians, lately removed to Texas, and the Tahuacanies, Wacos and Comanches. Col. Bean writes from Nacogdoches, under date of 29th May, to a gentleman in this place, that the Cherokees, Shawnees and Kickapoos had gone to war with the Tahuacanies; and they have had one battle, in which the latter lost 30 killed, and the former 5.

It also seems that the Comanches have been driven from their former hunting grounds at the head of the Brazos and Colorados, and forced to seek refuge in the South-Western part of Texas, and on the Nueces and Rio Grande, by a tribe of Indians heretofore unknown to them.—*Texas paper.*

Messrs. Carey & Lea have issued, in a handsome and commodious form, the first volume of the *History of England*, by *Sir James Mackintosh*. Some weeks ago, we perused rapidly the London copy of this work. It struck us as an excellent abridgment, worthy, in the method, style and reflections, of the author's high reputation.—We were particularly pleased with his vein of philosophical sentiment, and his occasional survey of contemporary external annals. The work is not yet completed.—*Nat. Gaz.*

We learn by a gentleman who lately visited the route of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, that it is nearly finished as far as the mouth of Seneca Creek, a distance of about 30 miles from Georgetown; and that the water will shortly be let into it. The suspension of the work, occasioned by the late excessively hot and dry weather, will be but of temporary duration; and in a few weeks more, the hum of industry upon its banks will be resumed.

We are looking forward to the progress of this work, as far as Harpers-Ferry, with great interest. When finished to that point, the public will be able to realize, to a great extent, many advantages which are now considered the mere day-dreams of visionary men. Our confidence in the final success of the scheme, is undiminished. The company, having the means of progressing onward, will not now be appalled by difficulties of an ordinary character.

Perseverance will cause all obstacles to vanish; and the adjustment of the difficulties with the Rail Road Company, having been, as we learn, happily accomplished, a year or two more will bring gratification to the varied tastes of those who differ as to the relative merits of the two projects. If a passenger is not disposed to fly over land, he can glide on the water, according to the humor he may happen to be in, or the demands which his business may have upon him.—*Virginia Free Press.*

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, August 31.—By the arrival of the fast sailing 'ship Thomas Dickason, Captain Anthony, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on 21st July, we received, at a late hour last night, our regular files of London papers to 20th, and Liverpool to 21st July, inclusive.

The Liverpool paper of the 21st, states the market for Cotton continued favorable.

The elections in France continue to be favorable to the Liberals. The Journal des Debats gives the result as far as the elections have gone:—For the Opposition 142; for the Ministry 127.

The Moniteur announces the appointments of Gen. Bourmont to be Marshal of France and of Admiral Duperre to a Peerage.—*Courier.*

LONDON, July 18.—*Dissolution of Parliament.*—The obstacles to the management of public business have been continued during the week, and it is therefore found to be impossible to effect the Prorogation before Friday next. The King has announced his intention to be present at the ceremony in person, by a letter directed to Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, in which he commenced with these familiar words: "Dear Sir Tom, I am determined to prorogue the House myself on Friday, so take care to have all ready."—*Observer.*

From the Messager des Chambres, of July 18.

We have received the Estafette of Algiers, which gives the following interesting account of the interview which took place between General Bourmont and the Dey of Algiers. M. Bourmont was the first person who entered the palace of the Dey, and was received by his Highness with great composure.

"'I am come to ask you for an apartment,' said the Commander-in-Chief; to which the Dey replied, 'General, my palace, as well as the city are yours, since you have been the victor; you may dispose of them as you please; but I request a couple of hours to remove the furniture, which is my property.' 'Take all the time you please, and all the effects you may require.' 'Two hours will suffice,' answered the Dey. Accordingly, in that short time the whole of the Dey's furniture was conveyed to a private house, and M. Bourmont, with the whole of his staff, were settled in the palace. 'Shall I be safe in the town?" asked the Dey. 'Yes; but you would do better to retire to France or England.' The Dey paced the apartments, and made no reply: after a moment's silence, Hussein uttered a few words—'I governed without fear, and I abdicated in the same manner.' He then after taking off his royal garments, retired into a private dwelling, and he is now to be seen walking about the town, and mingling with the crowd."

FROM TOULON.

The French camp is filled with Arabs, offering their provisions for sale, the engineers are busy in repairing the fortifications of the castle of the Emperor, and the damage done the batteries on the sea coast will soon be repaired: 18,000 cannon balls were fired on the 3d from the fleet and batteries.

TUNIS, July 9.

The Bey of Tunis has just despatched a Tunisian brig of war to Gen. de Bourmont. Selim Aga, Envoy Extraordinary, and Sidi Hassona, his interpreter, who are on board this vessel, have it in charge to assure the commander-in-chief of the most favorable dispositions on the part of the Bey of Tunis towards the French army, of his good wishes for the success of the expedition, and of the friendly and pacific intentions of the inhabitants of his regency. Selim Aga has demanded, on the part of the Bey of Tunis, an authorization to be present as a spectator of the French army.

Algiers.—The latest intelligence received at Paris from Algiers is dated the 7th. The French government has received positive information that the treasure found at Algiers would pay the expenses of the war. It was understood that the regency would be given up to the Porte, on condition that the Sultan engaged for the suppression of piracy, and changed the governor every four years at least. It was not believed in the highest political circles that there was any question of a colony.

It had been officially announced that 1500 pieces of artillery in bronze,—more than thirty ships,—such as frigates, corsairs, &c.,—the arsenals of war and the marine, provided with arms and munitions, and 55,000,000 of francs, fell into the hands of the French forces at Algiers. The greatest tranquillity reigned in the city of Algiers at the last accounts, and the most cordial friendship existed between the French and the inhabitants; the latter treated their conquerors as liberators, and so considered them. The Algerines had estimated their loss at upwards of ten thousand men, killed and wounded; and that of the French, in killed, wounded, or disabled from various causes, was computed at between 4000 and 5000—of this number the killed and severely wounded amounted to about 1200.

From the Baltimore American.

The following extract from the circular letter of Bolton, Ogden & Co. of Liverpool, furnishes the most detailed notice which we have seen in relation to the English Harvest, the Bread-stuff market &c.

LIVERPOOL, July 16.

From the middle of May until the present time the weather has been generally cold, wet and stormy, but in the present week it has become warmer and less rainy; in France and other parts of Europe an unusual quantity of rain appears to have fallen, which there, as well as in this country, has produced some anxiety for the result of the harvest, and considerable speculations in Bonded Grain and Flour. From the middle of June until little more than a week ago, the price of American Flour in bond in this market remained at 26s. to 28s. per bbl. at which very extensive sales were effected; and as in the course of last week it was known, that the returns of the average prices of wheat were from many places 3s to 5s per qr. higher, hopes were entertained that the duty on wheat would be reduced in a few weeks to 10s 8d per quarter, and possibly to 1s only, which again put the speculators in motion, and in the last eight days they bought from 20 to 30,000 brls. of Flour at 29s to 33s per barrel in bond (1000 at 34s;) and wheat, which a fortnight ago was selling at 6s to 7s 9d per 70lb. in bond, is now selling at 8s to 9s 6d; wheat for home use is selling at 9s 10d to 11s 9d per 70lb.; and American Flour at 30s to 40s per bbl. at which the consumption, although increased, is still upon a moderate scale; but in the course of the next month, when the duty will be lower, the consumption of it is expected to be greatly augmented.—The present duty of Flour is 11s 2d per bbl. The stock in bond in this port is now about 150,000 bls. The quantity of wheat in bond in the various ports in this country is now about 350,000 quarters; of Oats, Barley, and other Grain, it is upwards of 500,000 quarters. The accounts of the growing crops are contradictory, but our impression is, that wheat upon the whole will be an average one, or nearly so, should the weather for securing it be favorable. Oats are expected to be a good crop, and Barley is a very unequal one. Potatoes will probably be abundant. There is no Indian corn in this market. The average prices of Grain for the week ending the 8th inst. as published in the last Gazette, were—

Wheat, per qr. 69s 6d; Barley, 31s 1d: Oats, 27s 2d; Rye, 36s 9d: Beans, 36s 10d; Peas, 38s 2d.—Average of the last 6 weeks, Wheat 67s 2d: Barley, 31s; Oats, 26s 8d; Rye, 37s; Beans, 36s 9d; Peas, 37s 9d.—Duties of this week, Wheat 18s 8d: Barley, 15s 4d; Oats, 7s 9d; Rye, 14s; Beans, 15s 6d: Peas 14s.

At the beginning of July last year the duty on Wheat was 10s 8d per quarter, and at the end of it 16s 8d; and from the beginning of August until the end of September it varied from 18s 8d to 21s 8d; and although the more exhausted stocks of Wheat in the country may keep the averages up somewhat later this year, yet as nothing short of bad harvest weather would seem to us to justify further importations of Wheat and Flour, we cannot at present either encourage or recommend them to be made.

It appears that the fact that the fort Emperor was completely mined, as well as the forts which surround Algiers and the southern gate of the town, was known to the French army on the 26th June. The reason why the desperate resistance which these preparations seem to indicate, was not carried into effect, seems to have been the seditious and discontented spirit of the inhabitants. A great part of the militia of Algiers were engaged in fighting outside of the walls of the city. In the mean time a conspiracy against the life of the Dey was discovered, and 150 persons were beheaded on suspicion of being engaged in it.

Another account in a private letter received at Toulon dated Algiers, June 21st, states that the Divan had come to the resolution of beheading the Dey, and sent him a rope to strangle himself and a deputation to cut off his head publicly. Instead of complying with the order the Dey sent a party of Janissaries and Turkish militia to the Divan, who took off the heads of the sixty persons of whom the Council of State was composed. The executions, with the scarcity of provisions, increased the discontent of the inhabitants to so high a pitch that on the 21st a sedition broke out at Algiers, but the malcontents returned to order for fear of the militia. The intestine divisions however continued, the Moors and Arabs declaring that they would not sacrifice their lives and property for the Turks, while the Turks themselves began to entertain the idea of a capitulation in hopes to save their private wealth, which they might take and pass to the service of the Sultan.

These dissensions, with the tremendous play of the batteries, and the continued cannonade of the squadron, and the fear of the Dey for his personal safety, are mentioned in the French papers as accounting for the prompt submission of Algiers.—One Solies, a Frenchman, a Colonel in the Algerine service for twenty-nine years, surrendered himself in the latter part of June to Gen. Bourmont, and from him these and other disclosures were obtained. He had left his country in consequence of being implicated in a murder and robbery committed near Toulon, and Bourmont has promised to intercede with the King for his pardon.—*Balt. American.*

The London Morning Chronicle of the 15th ult. says—

"It is confidently rumored that changes are about to take place in the composition of the Ministry. This we think extremely probable. We have long looked to the junction of Mr. Huskisson and Lord Palmerston, and Mr. Charles Grant. It is said that Lord Lansdowne is also about to enter the Ministry. We known not on what authority the rumor rests."

The news of the opening of the British West India Ports appears to have been wholly unknown to the New York editors, as it is not mentioned by them in their papers of Saturday. We fear that this mistake, or hoax, has occasioned much flour to be bought and sold in this city. The British paper, the Albion, published at New York, deems the opening probable, that is, supposes that an arrangement will be made between Mr. M'Lane and the British ministry.—*Nat. Gaz.*

From the New Orleans Bee, Aug. 10.

The most atrocious murder ever heard of in New Orleans, was perpetrated last night on the person of an unfortunate woman when asleep. Mrs. Widow Crevon, of an advanced age, and the mother of grown children, was found this morning by one of her daughters, dead in her bed and weltering in her blood. It would appear that the murderer had either hidden himself in the house, or had got into it by one of the windows of the bedroom, which the lady was in the habit of leaving open. At all events the monster took so well his precautions, that he executed his horrid design, without being heard by the two young ladies, who slept in an adjoining room, nor by the tenants of the upper story. The victim received eleven strokes of a hatchet or knife, any one of which would have sufficed to kill her. Five or six were given on the scull, which is all fractured: one was a cut across the neck, and the others were on the breast and stomach. The assassin took hold of the keys of the armoir, which were placed under the pillow of the deceased, opened it without noise, and took away a bag containing a few hundred dollars in specie. Hitherto, the author of the crime has not been arrested, but we trust nothing will be neglected by our police to apprehend him, and give him up to the vengeance of the laws.

Another murder was committed last evening, on the person of one J. P. Lewis, by one P. Ridet.—The murderer has been arrested. We have not been able to learn the particulars.

A new born child, of the male sex, apparently white, was found this morning, in a coffin, in front of the old burying ground. It was wrapped up in a piece of cotton cloth. From the extravasation of blood around its eyes, its mouth and forehead, and from the marks of fingers around its neck, no doubt could remain but the poor little creature was murdered by those who had begotten it.

Married,

On Monday, the 6th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Stockton, Dr. *Ebenezer Henderson*, to Miss *Margaret Findly Dunning*, all of Allegheny borough.

MODERN TRAVELER, VOL. 1.

JUST rec'd, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co. Booksellers, 95 Market street, a popular Description, Geographical, Historical, and Typographical, of Palestine, with map and engravings. Sept. 7, 1830.

A YOUNG MAN, 17 to 19 years of age, who has had some experience in the Dry Goods business, may hear of a situation, by addressing, through the Post Office, A. Z. with name and reference. September 7, 1830.

To German Emigrants, &c.

THE subscriber offers for sale large bodies of LAND, in Allegheny and Butler counties. The advantages which this section of the country possesses are very great. These lands are near Pittsburgh, being within from fifteen to thirty miles of it, and a part of them situate along or near the Pennsylvania canal and Allegheny river, and the turnpike road from Erie to Pittsburgh running through another part. Many of the tracts are of first rate land, and they all have the advantage of coal, timber, &c. The country is well watered, and mills are plenty. Many German families have lately settled in Butler county, that are pleased with their purchase. For information apply to the subscriber, or to JOHN BREDIN, Esq., Butler. SARAH COLLINS,
Sept. 7---3t. *Penn street, Pittsburgh.*

Dancing Academies.

J. C. BOND, Professor of Dancing, having, in addition to his extensive premises, erected a splendid room, known as the Pittsburgh Concert Hall, on Penn street, No. 72, and having engaged that elegant and well known Dancing-Room, with a spring floor, in the Masonic Hall in Wheeling, together with Mr. Dohrman's Hall in Steubenville, respectfully gives notice, that he intends dividing his time between the three places, in the line of his profession, and will commence as soon as the subscriptions are closed.

Papers, explanatory of terms, &c. are left at the City Hotel, Wheeling, at Mr. Dohrman's, Steubenville, and at the Concert Hall, Pittsburgh.
September 7---wtf

Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to
GEO. A. DOHRMAN,
April 27—tf Steubenville, Ohio.

NEW NOVELS.—The Lost Heir, and the Prediction, Walter Cotyon, and the English at Home, lately received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO. Booksellers, 95 Market street.
September 7, 1830.

PUBLIC SALE.—Agreeably to the last will and testament of Jane M'Cullough, deceased, the Executors will expose to sale, on WEDNESDAY the 27th of October next, all the Real and Personal Property of said deceased, viz:

That well known Tavern Stand, at the corner of Fifth and Wood streets, now in the occupancy of Mr. Gleim, and known as the Mansion House Hotel. The building is entirely of brick, fronting on Wood street 75 feet, and on Fifth street 90 feet, three stories high, with all the necessary buildings attached. The property is so situated that it can be divided if found necessary.

Also, Several good Building Lots adjoining said tavern.

Also, One Out Lot, containing 7 acres, adjoining Geo. L. Rice, about half a mile from the city.

Also, One Tract Donation Land in Venango county, containing 200 acres, be the same more or less. It lies about half way between Franklin and Meadville, the turnpike road running through it. It is well timbered and first rate land.

Also, Two-thirds of a Double Pew in the First Presbyterian Church, No. 35.

Also, Ten Shares of Allegheny Bridge Stock.

Also, Ten Shares of Stock in the Bank of Pittsburgh, and Five Shares of Stock in the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh Turnpike Road.

A plan of the property and the conditions of sale will be made known on the day. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

BENJ. DARLINGTON,
WILLIAM WOODS,
WILLIAM HAYS,
September 7---wts. *Executors.*

NOTICE.—Left with the subscriber, living in Ross township, 4 miles from Pittsburgh, some time in April last, A BAY STUD HORSE, which the owner is desired to call for; otherwise he will be sold, to pay for his keeping.

PETER IVORY.
September 7, 1830—3*

SALE OF THE WABASH AND ERIE CANAL LANDS, IN INDIANA, ON A CREDIT OF 17 YEARS.

BY authority of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved January 28th, 1830, the undersigned will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, in tracts of 80 acres, or in fractional sections, as the Public Lands are sold, on the *first Monday in October next*, at the town of LOGANSPORT, in the county of Cass, a portion of the lands granted to the State of Indiana, by the act of Congress of March 2d, 1827, "*to aid in constructing a Canal, to connect at navigable points, the waters of the Wabash river, with those of Lake Erie*," and which have been designated and set apart for that purpose, by Commissioners appointed on the part of the state of Indiana, by and with the consent of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the approbation of the President of the United States.

The part which will be offered for sale, includes sections and fractional sections in the following townships and ranges, viz:—Nos. 1, 3, 10, 12, 13, 24, in Township, No. 24, North of Range, No. 3, West 2d principal Meridian, 1, 3, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 34, 36, T. 25, R. 3 W. 13, 24, 25, 36, T. 26, R. 3 W. 5, 8, T. 24, R. 2 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 22, 24, 27, 32, T. 25, R. 2 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 26, R. 2 W. 25, 34, 36, T. 27, R. 2 W. 3, 5, 8, T. 25, R. 1 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 26, R. 1 W. 1, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 27, R. 1 W. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, T. 26, R. 1 East of the 2d principal Meridian, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 32, T. 27, R. 1 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, T. 27, R. 2 East. 1, 3, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 36, T. 27, R. 3 E. 34, 36, T. 28, R. 3 E. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, T. 27, R. 4 E. 32, 34, T. 28, R. 4 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 27, T. 27, R. 5 E. 25, 27, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 5 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, T. 27, R. 6 E. 13, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 6 E. 1, 5, 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24, 27, T. 27, R. 7 E. 1, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 7 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 29, 32, T. 28, R. 8 E. 25, 27, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 8 E. 1, 3, 5, T. 27, R. 9 E. 1, 3, 5, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 9 E. 13, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 9 E. 3, 5, 8, 10, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 28, R. 10 E. 1, 3, 8, 10, 12, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 29, R. 10 E. 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24, 25, 27, 34, T. 30, R. 10 E. 1, 5, T. 29, R. 11 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 30, R. 11 E. 24, 25, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 11 E. 3, 5, 8, T. 29, R. 12 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 30, R. 12 E. 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 12 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 34, 36, T. 30, R. 13, E. 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 13 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 29, T. 30, R. 14 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 31, R. 14 E. 24, 25, 27, 34, 36, T. 32, R. 14 E. 3

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 16, for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. —Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

Splendid Distribution: 50 *prizes of* $1000.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
50		1,000	50,000
20		600	12,000
1		630	630
12		500	6,000
51		300	15,300
51		200	10,200
51		100	5,100
204		50	10,200
1479		20	29,580
11475		10	114,750

13395 prizes; 20825 blanks; 34220 tickets; $273,760

Tickets	$1 00	Quarters	$2 50
Halves -	5 00	Eighths -	1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

☞ Where was sold in the 13th class, the splendid Capital Prize of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS! And where have been sold, and paid, prizes amounting to upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS!

September 3, 1830.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.

February 12.—1y.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.

January 22, 1830.—tf

ST. CLAIR SEMINARY, for the Education of Young Ladies.—In the Seminary will be taught the English and French Languages, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Music, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, and plain and fancy Needle-work.

The establishment is situated in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, on an eminence which commands a view of the entire city. The institution will be conducted by French Nuns, of the order of St. Clair, assisted by competent teachers under the superintendance of the Rev. Charles B. M'Guire. Pupils of all denominations will be received, without the least distinction, or attempt to change their religious principles. Every exertion will be made to cultivate the morals, and excite the emulation of the pupils, in order to promote at once both virtue and science. The government of the house will be mild but firm. The strictest attention will be paid to the cleanliness and health of the pupils. The table will be plain, but plentiful and wholesome.

TERMS.

Boarding and tuition, including English and French, yearly,		$100
Music,	do	20
Drawing and Painting,	do	10
Embroidery,	do	10
Use of bed and bedding,	do	7
Physician's salary,	do	3

Apothecary's bill at the charge of the parents, &c. No charge for washing or mending.

The salary to be paid half yearly in advance.

DRESS will be uniform, consisting of two black bombazett frocks, and one white one; two black capes, and two white ones: two black bombazett aprons; handkerchiefs, towels, combs, brushes, washbowls, &c.—all at the charge of the parents.

Pittsburgh, April 30, 1830.—w6m.

IRON AND NAIL MANUFACTURERS.—The subscribers, manufacturers of Iron and Nails, offer for sale the following articles, at the annexed rates.

BAR IRON,	per. ton.
From 5 inches to 1¼ broad, -	$110
Dandy Tyre, 1 3-8, 1¼ & 1 in. broad,	115
SQUARE IRON,	
From 3½ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 '	120
5-8 '	125
1-2 '	130
3-8 '	150
5-16 and 1-4,	160
ROUND IRON,	
From 3¼ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 '	120
5-8 '	125
1-2 '	130
3-8 '	160
5-16 '	165
1-4 '	170
HOOP IRON,	
6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 16d, and 20d, -	120
5d, 4d, -	130
3d, - -	145
Spike, Deck, and Nail Rods, -	125

SHEET IRON,	per ton.
Treble Rolled,	$190
Double, do.	175
FIREBED IRON,	
Single Rolled,	160
BOILER IRON,	
3-16 & 1-4 in. thick,	145
Plough Plates,	115
NAILS,	per lb.
3d, - -	9
4d, - -	8
5d, - -	7½
6d, - -	6¾
8d, - -	6¼
10d, - -	6
12d, - -	6
16d, - -	6
20d, - -	6
SPIKES,	
4, 4 1-2, 5, 5 1-2, and 5 3-4 inches,	6¼
COOPERS' HOOPS,	per ton.
1 inch broad,	$150
7-8 ' -	150
3-4 ' -	160
5-8 ' -	180

ALL PILED IRON SUBJECT TO AN ADDITION IN PRICE.

☞ The above prices are subject to a discount of 5 per cent. for cash; or in lots, for cash, of not less than 100 kegs of nails, or 10 tons of bar iron, say bar iron common sizes, $100 per ton, and (other sizes as above mentioned,) 10d, & 12d, nails and brads, 5¼ cents per lb.; 20d, 16d, 9d, & 8d, nails and brads, 5¾ cents per lb.; 6d nails and brads, 6¼ cents per lb.—all smaller quantities, at the prices in the body of the advertisement.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
BARNETTS & SHORB,
MASON, MILTENBERGER & Co.
H. BLAKE & Co.
H. S. SPANG & SON.

May 4, 1830.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,
June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

James Adams Jr. & Co.
GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS, Flint's, Cabanas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES.
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3, 1829—tf.

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, *Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond,* has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞ He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1830—tf.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,

No. 68 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED.* Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale

Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

WOOL--WOOL.

THE current market price will be given for *COMMON AND MIXED WOOL,* well washed and trimmed. Apply to

GEORGE COCHRAN, of Rd.

Domestic Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street,
Pittsburgh, May 28, 1830—tf.

Allegheny Out Lots.

FOR SALE, Five Acres of Land, adjoining the land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins, and about one mile from the Allegheny Bridge. The ground is handsomely situated, and is a very eligible situation for a residence. It will be divided, if required. For terms, inquire of JOHN E. PARK, or JOHN HANNEN, Esq.

March 5.—tf.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.

Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

THE PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was incorporated by the Legislature of that State in 1825, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to 500,000 dollars, should the business of the company require it.

They will take risks on all Stone, Brick, or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained in them. Also, on all Steam, Keel, or Flat Boats, that navigate the western waters, and their Cargoes. WM. W. ELSWORTH, *Pres't.*

THOMAS C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*—Hartford, Conn.

Having been appointed Surveyor for the above office for this city and vicinity, I am ready to make surveys of any of the above risks, and forward them to the agency at Cincinnati, where the policies will be executed. Apply to

CHARLES PLUMB,

At H. Holdship & Son's Bookstore, Wood-street.

April 2, 1830.—1y

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers,
Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

March 14.—tf.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

DESPATCH LINE OF
MAIL STAGES.

NORTHERN ROUTE,

From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

THROUGH IN FOUR DAYS.

By way of Blairsville, Ebensburgh, Yellow Springs, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Harrisburgh and Reading—arriving at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh, early in the evening of the fourth day.

☞ This line runs nearly parallel with the Grand Pennsylvania Canal, from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh. Passengers may have an opportunity of taking Canal PACKET BOATS, at different places on this route, if they think proper.

The proprietors have lately placed on the above line many additional Horses and first rate Coaches, together with sober, careful drivers. They therefore hope, by strict attention to the comfort of passengers, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞ For seats apply at the Stage Office, corner of Second and Wood streets, or at Mr. Gleim's Mansion House, formerly kept by Col. Ramsey, Pittsburgh; and at the Stage Office, No. 244 Market street, Philadelphia.

Attentive Porters are kept at all the offices, to attend to passengers and their baggage.

Thirty pounds of baggage will be allowed to each passenger. All baggage to be at the risk of the owners.

J. MOORHEAD,
A. HORBACH,
J. BIGHAM,
S. MOORE,
COLDER & WILSON,
} Proprietors.

March 9, 1830.—6mo.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

THE PROPRIETORS.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning,* from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS,* Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

WM. W. IRWIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

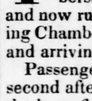
Office on Fourth street, one door east of Market.

May 4, 1830.—tf

TO BE LET,

THE large and commodious Brick Building, on the corner of Fourth and Market streets, lately occupied by Mrs. Hetich, as a Boarding House. The first floor may, with a trifling expense, be converted into an elegant Store Room, 33 feet deep by 18 feet wide, affording, from its location, an eligible stand for business. The remainder of the house is sufficiently spacious for the accommodation of a family.

ALSO.



A neat and convenient two story frame Dwelling House, with offices attached, situated on Erin Hill, one mile from the city. Surrounding the house, there is a large yard, ornamented with flowering shrubs, and containing a number of choice fruit trees. In the yard, and but a few steps from the kitchen, there is a well of excellent water, and a cistern for holding rain water. From its neighborhood to the city, and healthy location, this would be an agreeable residence, particularly during the summer months, for a private family. Possession will be given immediately. For terms, inquire on the premises, or of W. W. IRWIN, Fourth Street.

May 4.—tf

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of Mr. JOHN IRWIN, late of Pitt Township, in the county of Allegheny, deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, and without delay, to the subscribers, for settlement: and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

AGNES IRWIN, Administratrix,
WILLIAM W. IRWIN,
JOHN M'KEE, Administrators,
Cum testamento annexo.

Pittsburgh, April 20.—tf.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment,* and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices,* a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf.

GABRIEL ADAMS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER, Front, between Market and Wood streets, has received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from New Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

☞ *Whiskey, Flour, Scorched Salts, Rags, &c.* will be taken in barter at market prices.

April 21, 1829—tf.

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.

March 16—tf.

PITTSBURGH AUCTION ROOMS,

No. 138 Wood Street, corner of Sixth.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

D. LYNCH having obtained the commission as Auctioneer for the city of Pittsburgh, and having associated himself with J. Butterworth, they will transact the Auction and Commission business, under the firm of LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH. They have made extensive arrangements eastward, and are prepared to supply merchants in general with

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries,
BOOKS,

And PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES, upon the very lowest terms, at Private as well as Public Sale, for Cash.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Fancy Cutlery and Jewellery, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞ *Liberal advances made on Consignments.*

Pittsburgh, April 5—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d- Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,----all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

FOR SALE,

A NEW FRAME HOUSE, pleasantly situated, on High Street, Grant's Hill, adjoining the residence of Thomas Collingwood. For terms, apply to JOHN TASSEY, Wood street. April 30—tf.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,
Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny-Town*

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

Nov. 27—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Executors.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN,
} *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal, Medium, Royal, Demy, } PRINTING,
Cap, Post, Folio Post, WRITING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.

☞ The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

LITERARY NOTICE.

TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed *Deputy Surveyor,* in and for the District composed of the county of Allegheny, I deem it necessary to announce, that my SEMINARY for young *Ladies and Gentlemen,* will be continued as usual, at my residence, No. 84 Fourth street, a few doors from Doctor Dawson's Chemical Warehouse, that the school will be principally conducted and superintended by me, and also that, when called on business, it will be conducted by my Assistant, who must be an able and judicious Instructer. In the Institution will be taught the following branches, which constitute a liberal and scientific education, viz: Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with its application to Astronomy, Mapping, &c. and Mercantile transactions in general, together with the Mathematics.

In relation to the course of instruction, particular attention will be paid to the most essential department of education, not only in teaching the most concise and approved methods of Arithmetical Calculation, and of arranging and keeping accounts in trade and commerce, but also in explaining these methods, that the pupil may know how to proceed by reason as well as by rule; for without this, no permanent benefits can be derived.

Having recently purchased a handsome pair of Globes, students will derive a peculiar advantage, in acquiring a *sound* knowledge of Geography, Practical Astronomy, and the use of the Globes. Students at the study of *Surveying,* will also have an excellent opportunity afforded them, in acquiring a radical knowlege of the Theory and Practice of that invaluable ART.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the school-room. JNO. M'NEVIN.

June 1.—tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE,* by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200

acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining

No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200

acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufaeture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster,

For Rheumatism, Sprains, Pains in the Breast and Back, &c. &c. &c.

PREPARED only by the subscriber, who, from many years' experience, can confidently recommend it as an excellent remedy for Rheumatism, having frequently had occasion to use it in his own family, and has recommended it to many others, who were afflicted with that painful disease, and is not aware of its having failed in giving relief in a single instance. It has also proved efficacious in Sprains, Pains in the Breast and Back, and Debility and Pains of the Limbs, consequent on injuries, as Fractures, Contusions, &c.

GEO. H. KEERL.

CERTIFICATES.

I have known the Rheumatic Plaster, prepared by Mr. George H. Keerl, applied with prompt and perfect relief, in some cases of severe Rheumatic Pain. *THOMAS H. WRIGHT, M. D.*

February 12, 1829.

Mr. George H. Keerl:

DEAR SIR—You request my opinion of your Plaster Composition, which you state has been highly beneficial in the relief of Rheumatism. It its application be restricted to the chronic form of that affection, I have not the least doubt of its efficacy. Its operation is that of a gentle stimulant, maintaining an equality of temperature in the part to which it is applied, and at the same time keeping the surface soft and perspirable. Compositions possessing similar properties, have long been esteemed by medical men. I know of none better suited to that end, than the one which *you* have exhibited to me.

JOHN BUCKLER, M. D.

February 13, 1829.

Being violently attacked with Rheumatism, about five years ago, and the pain in my breast very severe, I was induced to try Mr. Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster, when one application afforded me perfect relief. *J. H. POOR.*

Baltimore, February 14, 1829.

Last winter I labored under a painful attack of Rheumatism, which lasted for some time. On application to Mr. George H. Keerl, I obtained his Rheumatic Plaster, which relieved me entirely from pain, soon after its application.

JOHN H. NAFF.

Baltimore, 14th February, 1829.

☞ For Sale at the Subscriber's Drug Warehouse, Corner of Sixth and Wood streets. B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

Pittsburgh, June 8, 1830.—1y.

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH, *Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physic, and the most eminent of the Faculty in the U. States.*

THIS Plaster Cloth, has by its beneficial effect and surprising cures procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate ulcers, all sores, wounds, boils, quinsy, scrofula, fistula, white swelling, cancers, sore breasts, sore legs, whitlows, felons, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns malengers of the negroes, pains in the breast, weakness of the joints, sprains, rheumatism, gout, pains and weakness in the back and loins. It is also successfully used for the cure of corns, frosted feet, dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents—middle do. 50 cents—large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, No. 137 and 133, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal city and town throughout the U. States.

Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale, at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse, of

DR. G. DAWSON,
Woad-Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

THOMPSON & MILLER,

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 73, Wood-street, Pittsburgh,* extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,
DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low.

Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

New Wholesale Store.

M. & F. TIERNAN have opened a large and extensive assortment of *BRITISH, INDIA, FRENCH, and DOMESTIC*

DRY GOODS,

In M'Donald's Square, on Liberty street, near the corner of Market and Liberty streets,

Which they purchased at the Philadelphia and New York Auctions, entirely for cash, and will sell by the package or piece, at a small advance for cash or acceptances. April 30—w6mo.

CURE FOR WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE: *prepared at the subscriber's Wholesale and Retail Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.*

This preparation is confidently recommended to the public, as an effectual remedy for expelling Worms from the system. It has already been extensively used in this county, and the proprietor has ascertained from particular inquiry, that it has not failed to produce the most salutary effect, in every instance in which it was administered—and in many other cases, after every other remedy had failed. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The following testimony of its effects is offered to the public:—

"*Pittsburgh, April 1st,* 1830.

"We the subscribers do certify, that we have used in our families B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and recommend it to the public, as the most effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system, that has ever come within our knowledge."

N. W. Presly, Liberty street.
Wm. Douglas, Wood street.
Mrs. Anderson, Fourth street.
Samuel Bright, Plum township, Allegheny co.
John Morrow, Wilkins township, Allegheny co.
Robert Gray, Plum township, Allegheny co.
Joseph Anderson, Wilkins township.
John Stuart, Wilkins township.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 3 years, had been for some time afflicted with worms, and having tried every remedy without effect, at length used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, three tea spoonfuls of which caused it to discharge 138 worms. It has since continued free from any symptoms of worms. JOHN BENSON,

Wilkins township, Allegheny county.

May 5, 1830.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 5 years, by using one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, discharged several worms, some of which were 12 inches long.

WM. M'CARTNEY, *Bayardstown.*

May 17, 1830.

I do certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in my family, after using various other worm medicines without effect. Three of my children, after using the Vermifuge, discharged upwards of 300 worms.

MOSES HAMILTON,

May 31, 1830. *Columbiana county, Ohio.*

☞ For sale at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

June 4, 1830.—1y.

Coughs and Colds,

ARE speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robinson's celebrated

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last twenty years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the Hooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is an effectual remedy for the Dysentery or lax, the Summer Complaint in children, severe gripings and most other disorders of the bowels.

Prepared only by T. W. Dyott, and for sale Wholesale and Retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race Streets, and by his appointed agents through out the United States.

Take notice that each bottle has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medicine Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 26.—tf.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

LUMBAGO, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face, stiffness of neck, chilblains, gout, cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured, by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.

By applying these drops agreeably to the directions, which is simply to rub well the parts affected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz: that of a permanent cure in a very short time.

For sale wholesale and retail at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia—and retailed by his agents, and every principal druggist and vender of medicines throughout the United States.

☞ Take notice that each bottle of genuine medicine has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

APPROVED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Which prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers, &c.

THESE Pills, if timely administered, will counteract the causes which commonly produce yellow or bilious fever, ague or fall fevers, bilious cholic, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, sick and foul stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypocondria and hysterics complaints, sour stomach, heart burn, dyspepsia or indigestion, &c. They remove habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, stranguary gravel, rheumatism, gout, scurvy, scorbutia blotches, impurities in the blood, female complaints, &c.

If they are taken about once a fortnight during the spring and summer months, they will prove a certain preventive against the ague and prevailing fall sickness.

A bill of directions for taking them, accompanies each box of pills—small boxes, 25 cents, large boxes 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents, in every principal city and town throughout the United States.

☞ Take Notice, that each box of genuine Pills has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.*

March 5.—tf.